

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR OPENS.

Beauregard Demands the Evacuation of Fort Sumter, and Is Refused-The Whole Circle of Batteries Open Fire. Anderson Waits Until After Breakfast Before Replying-The First Day's

The Demand for Surrender.

At 3:45 p. m., April 11, Maj, Ander-ton received the following communication from Gen, Beauregard:

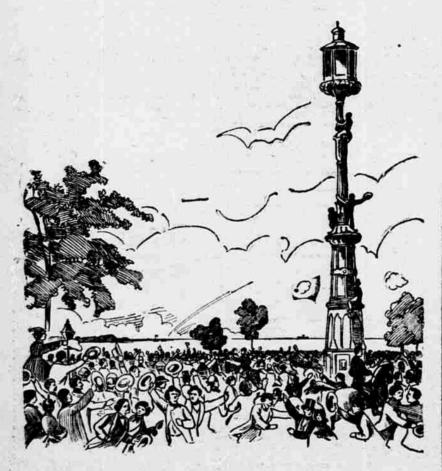
"Headquarters Provisional Army, "C. S. A. "Charleston, S. C., April 11, 1861. 'Sir: The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the Government of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and to avert the calamities of year, would voluntarily evacuate it. from any hostile demonstration against war, would voluntarily evacuate it.

"There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course the Aids this reply:

"Do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter, If Maj. Anderson will have never received a thousandth part state the time at which, as indicated of the credit due them. It is a fiction

At 12:45 a. m., April 12, Gen. Beaure-gard sent his Alc's back to Fort Sumter with a communication in which he

"If you will state the time at which you will evacuate Fort Sumter, and agree that in the meantime you will officers had described them, trying in not use your guns against us unless ours shalf be employed against Fort the Confederate army. The Confederate army are confederate army. The Confederate army are agents made special inducements to



'Col. Chestnut and Capt. Lee will, for a reasonable time, await your an-

"I am, sir, very respectfully, "Your obedient servant.
"J. T. Beauregard. "Brigadier-General, Commanding."

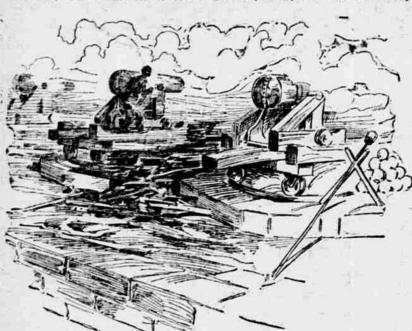
Maj. Anderson Replies.

At 4:30 Mai, Anderson handed th

Alds the following reply:

your obedient servant, "Robert Anderson,

"Major 1st Art., Commanding. Brig.-Gen. Beauregard, Commanding." the delivery of the answer to the Aids.



CARMODY ON THE PARAPETS OF FORT SUMTER.

Proposed, and for the high compliment later, the Alds handed Maj. And paid me, I am, General, very respect- the following formal notification: fully your obedient servant, "Robert Anderson

"Major 1st Art., Commanding." Maj. Anderson, as he handed this let-ted to the Aids, added: "Gentlem-n, ional forces of the Confederate States, if you do not batter the fort to pieces we have the honor to notify you that he about us we shall be starved out in a will open the fire of his batteries on few days."

Fort Sumter in one hour from this time.

Communicated to Montgomery. Maj. Anderson's reply was put in Beauregard's hands at 5:15, who was also told of Anderson's remark. All

knowledge the receipt of your com- in consultation with the officers; he foundation demanding the evacuation was called for his professional opinion, of this fort, and 'o say, in reply there-to, that it is a demand with which I insufficient food they had lately been regret that my sense of honor, and of receiving, could maintain a fight. He obligations to my Government, pre- put the time at five days, which was vent my compliance. Thanking you two days beyond the date set for the for the fair, manly and courteous terms arrival of the fleet. Fifteen minutes

> "Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. "Sir: By authority of Brig.-Gen. "We have the honor, etc.,
> "Chestnut,

"Lee." Short Rations in the Fort.

this was communicated at once to Montgomery, and Secretary of War rapidly, but Maj. Anderson believed that Walker answered Beauregard as follows:

The rations had been running down rapidly, but Maj. Anderson believed that by putting the command upon half allows:

until April 13. The strictest economy was ordered, and the officers were di-rected to take away from the table with Fort Sumter. The batteries upon Sul rected to take away from the table with them the fragments of bread or crackers which remained after any meal. One cracker was allowed each man at breakfast, one at supper, but none at dinner. Some rice, which had been wet, was spread out on an upper floor to dry, and when the National salute was fired Feb. 22 the windows were shattered and bits of glass scattered thru the rice. These were carefully picked out, so that not a grain should be lost. The Confederates believed that starvation would soon drive the men to mutiny, pounders at the Point, and on board would soon drive the men to mutiny, and there were already current among mortars bore upon Sumter." them stories of muttering discontent and outbreaks barely prevented by the officers. There was absolutely no truth in these stories, since the enthusiasm of the men and their devotion to the

flag rose with every day of the siege. This is a matter concerning which the enlisted men of the old Regular Army lent, be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be most practicashie."

We complete the fort as your discipline. This too prevalent idea is shown to be singularly erroneous by the great number of men who attained disserted the part of the state of the tinction in military and civil life, but who began as enlisted men in the old Regular Army. Equally complete dem-onstration of the fallacy of this idea is the singular loyalty with which these men adhered to their flag, meeting all discouragements, frequently after their secure the old Regulars as drillmasters and officers, but with conspicuous ill-success. Astonishingly few enlisted men at any time sided with the Southern Confederacy. In Texas they endured imprisonment for years rather than fol-low their officers into the enemy's ranks.

The enlisted men in Fort Sumter worked with the greatest industry, and to the limit of their strength, in making ready for the fight. They built splinter-proof traverses on the parapet, finished ferred to Fort Moultrle, closing the embrasures, completed as far as possible the hand grenades and factory target than the iron-clad. It mines to resist an assault, and used up the hospital blankets, surplus clothing the very throats of the embrasures be-

nounced the approach of the flag of the enemy's gains or so as to graze the truce, and the officers who demanded the sand-bag parapet for the purpose of the surrender. When these finally left the men understood that their commander had been notified that fire for reasons already stated, was inconwould be opened upon them in an hour, siderable.

Many of them did not believe this Cap would really happen, but thought Beauregard was bluffing them again.

Surgeon Crawford's Account.

borhood and in succession by the bat-Just three hours of the early morning had elapsed since the receipt of the second note of Gen. Beauregard and the delivery of the country of from the fort, and nearest to it, upon Cummings Point, an array of heavy These complained of the unnecessary Cummings Point, an array of heavy length of time required, which revealed armament had been established, whose length of time required, which revealed that it was the purpose to protract the construction had been anxiously watch-negotiations until the probable arrival of ed by the garrison, and whose value simply to a contest, politically speaking. Fort Sumter, S. C., April 11, 1861. the relieving squadron. Surgeon Crawwas now to be tested. There were three ford says that the time was occupied distinct batteries, the result of protractdistinct batteries, the result of plot and engineering skill. Upon the right was the "Trapier" battery, without producing any apparent effect, consisting of three 10-inch mortars, it seemed useless to attempt to silence the seemed useless to attempt the seemed useless the see stood the 'Point' battery, consisting of three 10-inch mortars, two 42-pound guns and one 12-pound rifled Blakeley. In the center rose the iron-clad bat-tery, mounting three eight-inch Columbiads. The mortars in the 'Trapier' pattery, under the con mand of Capt. J. Gadsden King, with the Marion Artil- my had ventured out from their in- very unpleasant for their enemies. lery of Charleston, opened their fire immediately after the signal gun. They fire, but I sent them flying back to their

and headache, are some of them."

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been destroyed by Maj. Anderson upon pounders at the Point, and on board the floating battery, and the six 10-inch

Serg't Chester's Account.

Serg't James Chester, of the garri-"There were three points to be fired upon—the Morris Island batteries, the James Island batteries and the Sullivan's Island batteries. was included the famous fron-clad state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this, or its equivalent, be refused, reduce the fort as your judgment decides to be most practicable."

It is a fiction to believe that the Regular Army and Navy before the war were made up of "hard cases," of men of faulty habits and vicious lives, who had drifted into the Army or Navy as a refuge, and were only made serviceable by sternest discipline. This too prevalent idea is shown to be singularly erroneous by the great number of men who attained distinct the casemate guns bearing on Morris Island; the second, under Lieut Jefferson C, Davis, manned the casemate guns bearing on the James floating battery, which had taken up the casemate guns bearing on the James Island batteries, and the third-without a commissioned officer until Dr. Crawford joined it—was marched by a Sergeant to the guns bearing on Sullivan's Island. The guns in the lower tier, which were the only ones used during the bombardment, except sur-reptitiously without orders, were 32 and 42-pounders, and some curiosity was felt as to the effect of such shot on the iron-clad battery. The gunners made excellent practise, but the shot were seen to bounce off its sides like peas. After battering it for about an hour and a half no visible effect had been produced, altho it had perceptibly slackened its fire, perhaps to save ammunition. But it was evident that throwing 32-pounder shot at it at a mile range was a waste of iron, and the attention of the gunners was trans-

mines to resist an assault, and used up the hospital blankets, surplus clothing and all other woolen fabrics they could find in making cartridge bags, in which they found themselves very deficient. As there were but six needles in the fort, the sewing was protracted and tedious. With only 65 enlisted men, Maj. Anderson felt that he could not take a single risk more than he was absolutely obliged to, and he therefore would not allow the men to work his heaviest and most effective guns, which were mounted in barbet above the walls of the fort. The command was ordered to take up quarters in the casemates, where all would be safe, at least until the walls were battered down.

It was evident to the garrison on the

Capt. Doubleday's Account.

Capt. Abner Doubleday says: "Nineteen batteries were now ham-

Assistant Surgeon S. Wylle Crawford in the balls and shells from the "10-linch morning agents and the balls and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more than the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more than the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more than the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more than the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more than the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials a companied by shells from the 13-inch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch columbials and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more displayed to the bulk and shells from the "10-linch more d

the air when the mortars nearest to the fort opened their fire, which was at once followed by others in the neighborhood and in succession by the ball. contest was inevitable and was not of terior at times almost insupportable our seeking. The United States was called upon not only to defend its sovereignty, but its right to exist as a Na-tion. The only alternative was to submit to a powerful oligarchy who were as to whether virtue or vice should rule. "My first shot bounded off from the sloping roof of the battery opposite well placed and protected. On the left the guns there, for our metal was not heavy enough to batter the work down for that distance, and Anderson refused two 42-pound and every ball glanced harmlessly off, to allow his mortars or his barbette except one, which appeared to enter an guns to be used, which were of heavier embrasure and twist the iron shutter. so as to stop the firing of that particu-

lar gun. "I observed that a group of the enetrenchments to watch the effect of their followed by the mortars in the shelter by the aid of a 42-pounder ball, to battery, which, in connection which appeared to strike right in among shelter by the aid of a 42-pounder ball.

them. "The First Gun of the War."

with the iron-clad battery, were assign-ed to the supervision of Maj. P. F. ed to the supervision of Maj. P. F. Stevens, of the Citadel Academy, in Charleston. They were manned by the Palmetto Guard, under Capt. G. B. Cuthbert.

"Fort Moultrie was ready with its fire, and opened with its guns and neighboring mortars soon after the opening gun was fired from Cummings Point. Of the 30 guns constituting its armament, nine bore directly upon Sumter, and were designated as the Sumter battery,' and were under the immediate command of Lieuts, Alfred Rhett and Mitchell. They were the heaviest of the ordnance of Fort Moultrie, and included the guns that had been spiked and whose carriages had Spring Ailments

Spring Ailments

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of billiousness, indigestion and beadagels are solved beautiful feeling, fits of billiousness, indigestion and beadagels are solved from a lifelong, vehement advohad been a lifelong, vehement advo-cate of secession, aspired to the honor dismounted the gun that fired it, and of firing the first shot, and really fired nearly scared the Sergeants to death the first shot from the floating battery as to what the officers would do to them which came in response to the signal when it was found out, gun fired by Capt. James. Ruffin survived the war, but committed suicide when all hope of Southern independence was lost. Charleston Goes Wild.

in the State of Kansas. Read his exact words.

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seven times more bitter than the coloquintida. This was the case with Charleston, but no prophetic eye could then see thru the fires of hell which she had lighted to the dismal end of this morning's work begun among such wild rejoicings. There was tho, a prophet in the North as much discredwild rejoicings. There was tho, a prophet in the North as much discred-Surgeon Crawford's Account.

Assistant Surgeon S. Wylie Crawford from the 10-inch Columbiads, accomsaid: "The rebellion now begun where

Very many of the direct shots fired at

replied very briskly for some hours

when it was discovered that the supply of cartridges, only 700 in number, was ward Morris Island and two toward th batteries on the west end of Sullivan's Island. This fire was kept up steadily until dark without any particular effect upon the enemy being apparent. The 32 and 42-pounders were too light metal been permitted they could have burned the quarters in Mcultrie, destroyed the floating battery, and made it generally one time Serg't John Carmody slipt ou to the top of the fort, unnoticed by the officers, who probably took good care not to see him, and deliberately fired the guns bearing upon Fort Moulirie. He produced a decided sensation in that

Stirring Up the Spectators. Serg't James Chester says:

"At the end of the first four hour Doubleday's men were relieved from

which their orators had been express-ing in flaming rhetoric and which now they could bear, and two veteran Sermight hanning rhetoric and which how committed them, their lives and their fortunes irrevocably to that last argument of all people—the sword which wastes and devours.

Editor National Tribune: Please give sketch of the 6th Mo. S. M. I am the only veteran in this voting precinct.—Enoch S. Casto, Bremer, Wash.

The 5th Mo. S. M. was composed of The command was ordered to take up quarters in the casemates, where all east until the walls would be safe, at least until the walls were battered down.

It was evident to the garrison on the 1th and 11th that something was impending from the unusual activity in the harbor and the demonstrations about the batteries on the islands. They had all gone to bed at taps on the 11th, but had been awakened at 1:30, April 12, by the firing of the gun which announced the approach of the flag of 12, by the firing of the gun which announced the approach of the flag of 15 the second follows are at least 12 the cotton bales could not surprising. The stand-bag casemates which covered the base and devours. Wothing could exceed the proud exception of the Charlestonians over the heads of the about 50 yards short, and devours. Wothing could exceed the proud exception of the Charlestonians over the heads of the about 50 yards short, and devours. Wothing could exceed the proud exception of the Charlestonians over the heads of the about 50 yards short, and devours. Wothing could exceed the proud exception of the Charlestonians over the heads of the about 50 yards short, and devours. The scoond follows are alleast 13 feet thick, the was a wild intoxication in the sulphursous breath which issued from the sulphur must be eaten to the last fragment of the time, and the Charleston newspathe rind. The first half is seven times sweeter than honey, but the last half seven times more bitter than the coloperhaps, that we also had a hospital in quintida. This was the case with Sumter, which they treated to red-hot

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Editor National Tribune: Please give short sketch of the 29th Mo,-W. H. Fray, St. Louis, Mo.

ber, 1862, and mustered out June 12, 1865, those whose terms had not ex-1865, those whose terms had not excago, Feb. 18, 1865, for one year, and pired being transferred to the 32d Mb. was mustered out Jan, 29, 1866. It avender, who resigned Feb. 19, 1863. Sickles. It lost three killed and 21 from Col. James Peckham then assumed disease, etc.—Editor National Tribune. at its head until March 9, 1864, when he was discharged. At the time of mus ter-out the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Joseph S. Gage, who was brevetted Prigadier-General June 15, 1865. It belonged to Steele's Division, Fifteenth Corps, and lost 75 killed and 294 from disease, etc.—Editor National July 27, 1864, the veterans and recruits

The 44th Ind.

Fred M. Anderson, 1716 S. Washington 1863, when he was discharged. St., Marion, Ind.

The 44th Ind. was organized at Fort Wayne Nov. 22, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 14, 1865. It was first commanded by Col. Hugh B. Reed, who resigned Nov. 26, 1862, and was succeeded by Col. Wm. C. Williams, who resigned July 26, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Simeon C. Aldrich then took command, who died Aug. 15, 1864, of disease. At the time commanded by Col. James F. Curtis. It belonged to T. J. Wood's Divisiot, Fourth Corps, and lost 80 killed and the regiment was mustered out it was Fourth Corps, and lost 89 killed and 229 from disease, etc.—Ed-229 from disease, etc.—Editor National itor National Tribune. Tribune.

The 53d Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: I would b pleased to see a little history of my regiment, the 53d Ohio, in your valued olumns,-J. E. Ellison, 1423 Stewar St., Allegheny, Pa.

The 53d Ohio was organized at Jack son from September, 1861, and mus tered out Aug. 11, 1865. It was first commanded by Col. Jesse J. Appler, who was discharged April 18, 1862, During the remainder of its service under the command of Col. V Jones, who was brevetted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. It belonged to Hazea's Division, Fifteenth Corps, and lost 80 killed and 196 from dise te.-Editor National Tribune

The 10th Tenn, Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give sketch of the 10th Tenn, Cav.-W. D. Sparks, Pisgah, Ga.

at Nashville from August, 1863, and mustered out Aug. 1, 1863, 1863, and mustered out Aug. 1, 1865. It was commanded by Lieut.-Col. George W Bridges, who was discharged Dec. 19, 1864. At the time of muster-out the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. 1864. At the time of muster-out the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. James T. Abernadhy. It belonged to Hatch's Division. Wilson's C. C. Corps, and lost 25 killed and lat from disease. Hatch's Division, Wilson's C. C. Corps and lost 25 killed and 182 from disease etc.-Editor National Tribune,

1st W. Vn. L. A.

Editor National Tribune: Will you Va. L. A.-John R. Edwards, West Columbia, W. Vu.

Battery B was organized at Ceredo The sound of the signal gun brought everyone out of bed, and the housetops and wharves were soon crowded with wharves were soon crowded with what was the complex of the control of the control of the screening shells as they leaped from the mouths of the cannon and curved in long semicircles of fire, to witness the duel between Sunard and Screening shells as they directly upon the doomed fort. It was an event towards which their minds an event towards which their minds bed been tending for many surious been mable to inflict any serious days. First the duel between the control of the line of of the the guns, and had an opportunity to the expiration of time of service al had been tending for many anxious been unable to inflict any serious danted. Hend, H. H. Atkinson. The cight but-weeks and months; many had been age on their adversary, and although teries which composed this organization looking forward to it for years. It was had suffered no dam 30 in return they the assertion in thunder and fire of that were dissatisfied. The crowd of un-Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Piease give sketch of the 6th Mo. S. M. I am the

transferred Nov. 24, 1864, to the 13th Mo. Cav. Lieut.-Col. Samuel H. Melchitor National Tribune.

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The 147th III.

Editor National Tribune Please give a short account of the 147th Ill., and oblige an old comrade who has nothing The 29th Mo. was organized at Ben-ton Barracks, St. Louis, from Septem-ber, 1862, and suppose the septem-the septem-ber, 1862, and suppose the septem-the 147th Ill. was organized at Chi-

The 5th Me.

Editor National Tribune: Please give history of the 5th Me .- Wm. Phinney, Cumberland Mills, Mc.

The 5th Me, was organized at Portland June 24, 1861, and mustered out being transferred to the 6th Me. Battalion. Its first Colonel, Mark H. Dunnell, resigned Sept. 2, 1861, when the ommand fell upon Col. Nathaniel J. Editor National Tribune: I do not Jackson, who was promoted to a Brigsee how I could get along without The adier-General Sept. 24, 1862. Col. Ed-National Tribune. Will you please give ward A. Scammon then took command. a short history of the old 44th Ind ?- remaining in this position till Jan. 8, time of the regiment's muster-out Col. Clark S. Edwards was its commander. It belonged to Wright's Division, Sixth lorps, and lost 107 killed and 77 from disease, etc.-Editor National Tribune,

The 156th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Will you please give a short history of the 156th Ohio?—W. H. Brower, Richmond, Ind. The 156th Ohlo was organized at

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